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THE ORCHARDS AND GARDENS OF CALIFORNIA.

WRITTEN BY EARL MARBLE IN GOLDEN ERA.

While the boom in real estate continues throughout Southern California, and the tide of immigration flows hither steadily, the man who looks beyond the immediate present will experience no small degree of satisfaction in reflecting upon the fact that we are doing something more than ever before toward justifying the boom, and holding the throng of people coming to California especially to Southern California. Once our State was called an El Dorado: now it is an Eden. An Eden may exist without gold; without fruit, never. So we look upon all efforts to extend the area of fruit-growing as commendable in the highest degree. The hills once given over to cattle when not to desolation will present much more the appearance of an Eden when the grays and browns now too often seen have given place to the greens and brighter colors accompanying in shape of blossoms and ripened fruit. It is in view of this that one looks with especial favor upon the facts regarding the increase in fruit culture. To sustain our great cities, we must have a producing back country, and, the more prolific the supporting country, the more healthy the supported city.

California has not only a great future in fruit-raising, but a great present as well. The present exists largely in the northern part of the State, to be sure, and the future is to come in Southern California. Speaking of the northern part of the State, some of the figures for the shipments of deciduous fruits are interesting. Vacaville sent to Chicago alone a hundred and twenty carloads; Sacramento, seventy-five; and San Jose fifty-two. When we remember that this is only one city out of the many that received, sold, and ate California fruit, we can see that the present fact as well as the future outlook is good. The Southern Pacific Railway carried East, in 1886, 22,715,880 pounds of green deciduous fruit, and, in 1887, 35,342,850 pounds. This is but one road. We take it because the shipments from Southern California went by this line more generally than by some of the others.

The orange shipments from Southern California to the East, it is but simple truth to state, do not show much of any increase over those of last year, which may present a bad look to those whoes view is superficial. But it must be remembered that there are a great many more people here this year than last, and these people are largely orange-eaters. The additional orange-growers are coming gradually, and will be felt in due season.

Some of those who are disposed to carp at everything—notably people in and about San Francisco—speak sarcastically of the disposition about San Diego to cut up good orange lands into town-lots. A San Francisco paper made the remark. It is worth something to have an acknowledgement made that the land is "good orange land." Letting this go for what it is worth, however, it may be remarked that it is worth something to have land valuable enough to cut up into town-lots, and sell at good figures. The orange-producers will come in good season, and make this section an Eden indeed.

The dried fruit put up in 1887 was nearly double that of the previous year, over ten million pounds having been cared for and shipped. The raisin figures for 1886 indicated only 175,000 pounds against 600,000 for the year 1887. About a million pounds of peaches were dried in 1886, to two million last year. There is little question but the growing and drying of raisin grapes can be made more profitable than raising them for green use, as far as shipping concerned, because raisins are not perishable, and need not be sacrificed to secure a sale when the "bears" are at work.

In canned goods, it is estimated that about 775,000 cases have been cared for, including 220,000 of peaches, 175,000 of apricots, 150,000 of pears, and 60,000 of cherries. In addition to this, the pie-fruit pack included 300,000 cases of tomatoes, 30,000 of jams and jellies, and 25,000 of pie-fruit. The total of fruit and vegetable pack for 1886 was 900,000 cases, and, for 1887 1,100,000.

About a million boxes of raisin grapes were produced during the year. It is safe to say, that no other industry in California has yielded or can be made to yield such bountiful returns as that devoted to raisin-growing. Already many Eastern dealers and consumers do not hesitate to express a preference for the California over the foreign product. Today the land in San Diego county, and even that of the San Joaquin Valley as far north as Fresno now devoted so largely to the culture of raisin grapes, with princely profit, was regarded as a barren waste; and in a few years it will be regarded, undoubtedly, as the finest raisin region in the world. The raisin yield in the region comprising Fresno, Tulare, Riverside, Orange, Santa Ana, San Diego, San Bernardino, Yolo, Solano, Yuba, Butte, Sacramento and Placer, amounted during the past year to about sixteen million pounds, as against a little over fourteen million the previous year, and as against less than two millions in 1881. That is progress. And all this has come about in spite of the croakings and prejudices and outspoken opposition of Eastern dealers and consumers. It is a modern illustration in trade of the old sentiment in religion, that they who came to scoff remained to praise. If the popularity of California raisins increase during the next half a dozen years as it has in the past, it will be found difficult to supply the demand, even with the constant stream of people pouring into the State. Connoisseurs as well as dealers and consumers at large acknowledge the superior quality of the California rasin. Many brands of the year 1887, from Fresno to San Diego, are acknowleged by these connoisseurs to excel those from any of the most famous raisin-producing localities of Spain.

It is estimated that between fourteen and sixteen million gallons of wine were made in California last year, and of the wine here made it can at least be said that it is unadulterated. The writer of this article recently drank some port bottled by a San Francisco house, which he has no hesitation in pronouncing superior to any of the imported wine that he ever tasted. It lacked only age and consequent body. Its flavor was peculiarily delicate, and the quantity of alcohol so small that it is an excellent wine for the sick-room. The exportations of wine for the year 1887 were 1,751,180 gallons by sea, and 4,906,858 by rail. Much of the wine manufactured is made into brandy with good results.

The California wines have become so popular in Mexico, where naturally they would be looked upon with suspicion and disfavor, primarily from jealousy, and secondarily from long use of the European article, that they are displacing the French wines, not only at many of the leading hotels, but also on the side-boards and tables of many of our sister republic.

The nut crop of California is an important one, and has many claims to consideration, among the principal ones being the fact that it is a crop that can, if necessary, be held for a time, so the producers are not entirely at the mercy of the middlemen and shippers. The crop of walnuts for 1887 was about 1,500,000 pounds, as against 750,000 pounds the previous year, showing a crop exactly double that of just one year before. Large crops of almonds and peanuts were raised also, 500,000 pounds of one, and half that number of the other. California walnuts, like raisins, are taking high rank in the East, commanding frequently higher prices than those obtained from foreign countries. For this reason thousands of trees have been planted in California during the past year, and next season's crop will doubtless be an immense one; though, from the high repute of the nut, over-production can scarcely be feared, as we have the entire country as a market and could even export to profit.

Olives are grown to great advantage, and it will not be long before olive-oil will be manufactured here in sufficient quantities to supply the whole country. Olive orchards exist in a dozen counties in the State, though San Diego takes the lead undeniable, and with an oil mill at National City, will soon utilize, not only its own product, but that of the entire section of Southern California. There are probably fully a hundred thousand bearing olive-trees in California, of which, outside of San Diego, the majority are found in Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Placer, and Sonoma. The olive is worthy of special attention where water is not available, as it requires no irrigation whatever, and will yield a handsome profit.

The East-bound trains last year carried out of California about 100,000,000 pounds of vegetables, including 60,000 pounds of beans, which presumably went to Boston, 10,000,000 of potatoes, and 2,000,000 of onions. Cauliflower, cabbages, beets, and so forth, of enormous size are embraced in the list of vegetables, and are a source of constant wonder to Eastern people. When potatoes and other vegetables can be planted here early in November, and come to maturity duly, and be shipped to the East and sold at high prices, the only thing to prevent handsome profit are cold weather in transit and high railroad rates.

The honey production of California is large and important, though it does not increase with other industries. The production reaches about 1,400,000 pounds, of which about 1,000,000 was exported, according to figures furnished by San Francisco dealers; but there is some discrepancy evidently, as, from the common use made of honey at home, there is certainly more than 400,000 pounds consumed.

While this article is desultory in a measure, the figures given are accurate, and show what the standing and prospects of California are today. The boom in the southern section has but just begun. The land of bay'n'climate will have more when her material has become assimilated, and another year will show her to greater advantage, which advantage will be followed up year by year until the land that formerly was sneered at as "the wilderness" will be made "to blossom" as the rose," and the various citrus fruits will take the lead here that our climate and our soil, and the enterprise of our workers, will entitle them to.

The year 1887 has been a proud one for California, and 1888 will be one of even greater achievement. The tide of immigration now setting so strongly in the direction will bear fruits meet for other things than profits from real-estate speculation. The land must be made to produce something besides eight-by-ten offices for the sale of real estate. Fruit-growing must receive more attention. It will justify the present boom in Southern California, and place her in fact where now she reigns in idea.

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

CARLSBAD SEA LION.

PUBLISHED AT

CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

THE PORTLAND VASE.

History of a Piece of Art More Famous Than the Peachblow.

In a certain way every body knows about the Portland vase, and yet the oth[illegible]ay I stumbled on an interesting fact concerning it, little known or rather forgotten in England, except among collectors and connoisseurs in art. At its sale the little peachblow vase that Mary Jane Morgan was forced to leave behind her did not create half nor quarter of the sensation in America as did that of the Portland vase in Europe. Now you can find the latter in the British Museum. It is kept in a transparent case in a small ante-room devoted to an unequaled collection of cameos, intaglios and the miracles of Roman Etruscan and Grecian work in gold. The atmosphere is a fit one for this gem in glass, found, in a marble tomb, near Rome, four hundred years ago, and for nearly three centuries treasured in the famous palace of Barberini.

The vase stands only ten inches high. Its shape is the perfection of symmetry—broad at the center and diminishing gradually at the base, but to a more marked degree at the neck, and finally expanding there with a flower-like curve, the curve repeated again in the two handles. The substance is glass of a rich but intensely deep blue, throwing into absolute relief classical and exquisite figures in opaque white glass. A microscope fails to detect a flaw in the cutting of these groups, supposed to represent the meeting of Thetis and Peleius on Mount Thelion in the presence of Poissidon and Eros. On the bottom of the vase is its most remarkable piece of cutting, a bust of Atys.

The English chapter in the history of the vase began in 1770, when Mr. Byser, the antiquarian, succeeded in purchasing it. He in turn sold it to Sir William Hamilton, who, unfortunate in china as in matrimony, gave it to the Duke of Portland for 1,800 guineas, or about $9,000. In the course of time a sale of the Portland property, including the precious ornament, was held. The Duchess of Portland, a proud and imperious woman, was present for the purpose of buying in the vase. To her horror and disgust she found a competitor for its purchase in the little, lame, pock-marked china manufacturer, Josiah Wedgwood. To the Duchess this was intolerable, and she began the bidding in a spirited manner, determined to speedily put down the son of a common Staffordshire potter.

Wedgwood, however, was as determined as the Duchess to become the owner of the vase, and had a higher motive than family pride at the bottom of his desire. The bids rapidly ran up, and a chill of fear seized the Duchess as they mounted, for her purse had its limits, and at last, in anger and despair, she made her final offer, was outbid, and rushed from the room. In a few moments a message was brought to Mr. Wedgwood to the effect that her Grace wished to speak with him in private. What passed at the interview no one ever knew with exactness, but it is presumed that a woman in tears effected what a Duchess in anger could not—and won from the gentle instincts of the workman's son what the great and ambitious art manufacturer never would have conceded. At any rate, the Duchess kept the vase, and Josiah Wedgwood reserved the sole right for himself and heirs to reproduce fifty copies of it every one hundred years.

In 1810 the Duke of Portland, who justly felt that this famous work of art should no longer be kept for the satisfaction of the few, placed it in the British Museum, where it at once brought a visit from the art-lovers of the world. Until 1845 it remained as perfect as when plucked from the grave four centuries before, but at this time a drunken mechanic, who in some way got into the sacred ante-room, smashed it with a stone into a thousand pieces.

The bits were afterward collected, and with infinite skill cemented by an expert in such a way that the seams can scarcely be observed, while the shape is preserved.—*London Letter.*

He Dazed the Landlord.

"I desire to retire," said a Boston guest to the proprietor of a hotel in Arkansas.

"You which?" asked the dazed man.

"I desire to retire."

"You what?"

"I desire to retire."

"Well—I—I—I'll be durned if I believe we've got it in the house, mister."

"Got what?" said the amazed guest. "I didn't ask for any thing."

"Well, say it again an' see if I kin ketch on."

"It's strange you can not understand plain English. I simply said I desire to retire, that is, I wish to go to my room."

"O—aw—O! That's hit? You wanter turn in, eh? Why n't you say so? We don't know nothin' 'bout 'desirin' to retire' here in Arkansas. We just put off to bed."

And when he came down-stairs he said to his wife: "If that's the way they talk in Boston it ain't no wonder there's so many fools there. 'Desire to retire!' Well, I'll be durned!"

—Charles P. Bershire, of Morgantown, W. Va., has made a cane that contains eighty-six different kinds of West Virginia wood, thirty pearls and some specimens of African woods.

LASSOING CONDORS.

Strange Sport of Mounted Chilians with the Bird of the Andes.

It is no uncommon thing for a mature condor to have a fifteen-foot spread of wing. Their bodies are very heavy, and on the ground the bird is clumsy. It can not rise for flight without running rapidly forward fifty yards or so to give it necessary momentum, especially if it is gorged with food, which it always will be if food can be obtained. As a consequence, every condor that alighted in one of these inclosures was as much a prisoner as if he were chained down to the ground, and the sportsman kept him there to serve his pleasure. When he wanted to ride after a condor the owner of the pen, generally with a friend or two similarly equipped, mounted a fleet horse, fastened his lariat to the saddle, and rode to the inclosure. An attendant opened the gate of the prison and let out a condor for each huntsman. The condors at liberty, they at once started at the top of their speed to take the long run that would enable them to rise on the wing, and after they had made one-quarter of the distance the huntsmen put spurs to their horses and dashed after. As the birds rose from the ground with wings spread the lassoer would send his noose over the condor's head and so manage it that it would slip down until it touched the wings before it tightened on the bird. The condor was a prisoner, but able to use his wings, breathe freely, and lead, at the end of the lasso, the horseman a wild chase across the plain. When the horseman tires of the sport, unless the condor became exhausted before, he would turn his horse about and lead the chase himself, forcing the unwilling bird along until it tumbled exhausted to the ground and was dragged to death at the horse's heels. I never could understand why a condor, captive like that, did not turn on both man and horse and attack them as he would a steer in the very presence of the herdsmen. Once in a while a lariat would break while the horseman was bracing his horse against some desperate sweep of the condor, and then both horse and rider would pitch violently to the ground and the suddenly released bird dart upward like a cannon ball. I tried the sport but once. I lassooed my bird, a tremendous fellow, but tightened the noose on his wind-pipe. That shut off his breath at once, and after darting about in the air in a crazy sort of way for a minute or two, he rose up straight as far as the rope would let him, gave a gasp like the safety-valve of a locomotive, and shot down upon me as straight as a plumb-bob. The bird must have weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, and when he struck me I was unhorsed in a flash. One foot remained in the stirrup. My horse, naturally frightened, started off like mad, dragging me along. The condor, which was dead as a stone and smelt like a breeze off of Barren island, lay right on top of me. Fortunately the ground was soft, and one of my fellow huntsmen was maneuvering with a condor some distance ahead of me. He caught my runaway horse and rescued me. I wasn't hurt much, but I lassooed no more condors.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

ROADSIDE NUT TREES.

The Planting of Food-Bearing Trees on the Highways for Shade.

Suppose the people of the older States when laying out their highways through the country and streets in villages fifty or a hundred years ago had planted hardy nut-bearing trees instead of the maples, elms, catalpas, poplars and similar kinds now seen on every side, doing service only for shade and ornament?

Yes, suppose it had been suggested that nut trees live to a great age; are handsome; afford as good shade as other kinds, besides bearing seeds that are valuable as food, and suppose these suggestions had been acted upon by a large majority of those who were about planting wayside trees?

It certainly requires no great stretch of imagination to see what would have been the result.

Rows of fruitful and noble shellbark hickories would now be growing in hundreds of New England villages instead of the insect-infested elms, poplars and lindens, the wood of which is not worth one-fourth as much when cut down as the hickory, or, in fact, that of any of the walnuts.

It is true that the small boy might have enjoyed the nuts from these trees, and occasionally loitered by the way when going to or coming from school in order to fill his pockets; still the possession of such treasures usually gives more pleasure than their cost in time.

What might have been now may be realized twenty-five or fifty years hence, if those who are about planting street trees in cities and villages and along the highways in the country, will plant the best nut-bearing trees instead of the other kinds which yield nothing of value and do not afford any better shade than trees bearing delicious fruits or nuts.

In cultivating nut trees we are not neglecting the æsthetics of our surroundings or that of the highways, for the hickories, walnuts and chestnuts are as noble and beautiful trees as the maples, lindens and other common and familiar roadside trees.

We admit our errors in this matter and now can only wish that we could go back twenty-five years and begin our work over again. In our anxiety for variety and rapid growth we sacrificed utility, securing great size and bulk in trees which are of little or no intrinsic value.—*Orchard and Garden.*

WORSHIPING THE DEVIL.

Hideous Beliefs, Rites and Rituals of the Hindustanese.

In no part of the world at the present is the belief in demonology, or devil-lore, and witchcraft so widely prevalent as among the native population of England's Eastern Empire. Through the length and breadth of Hindustan worshipers of the devil are to be found, forming numerous sects, whose doctrines are essentially similar, whether they inhabit the Coromandel coast, the Highlands of Central India or the borders of Afghanistan. Between these widely divergent points of the great Indian Peninsula there can not have been for ages, if there ever had been, much intercommunication of the people, who are in many instances ethnologically different and speak a language entirely foreign to each other.

The fundamental doctrine of the devil worshipers' creed, as gathered by the writer in conversation with members of the sect in various parts of Hindustan, is that it is improper, if not actually blasphemous, for human beings to offer prayer or sacrifice to propitiate a divinity whose merciful and forgiving benignity is inconceivably beyond all his other attributes, and who could not, even if he would, do aught that is inimical to the present or future happiness, spiritual or material, of beings created after his own image and loved with an undying and immeasureable love. With all the subtlety of thought and illogical mental cunning incidental to the Oriental intellect, they will expound in verbose and highly imaginative language the grounds on which are based the reasonings that warrant belief in their creed. To the devil, as the omnipotent incarnation of evil, they attribute essentials which are plausibly advanced to give color to the doctrines of their sect. Shaitan, as Satan is named in Hindustan, is, according to his worshipers, inordinately egotistical, and they, with the hope of gaining his good favor in their behalf, flatter him by the most elaborate ceremonials and fervid prayers, conducted with all the surroundings incidental to Eastern pageantries, religious and otherwise.

The ritual of devil-worship, as well as the tenets of the creed, modify considerably, according to the varying conditions—climatic and geographical, which obtain from the perpetually snow-clad Himalayas to the torrid regions of Cape Comorin and along to the equatorial line. The doctrine of devil-worship is not confined to the low or illiterate classes of the people. It prevails more or less extensively among those oriental intellectual dreamers who read the institutes of Manu in the original and discuss abstruse theological and metaphysical theories in Sanscrit. To the mind of the wily Hindoo and the bodily effeminate, but mentally active followers of the Prophet, occult teachings of the most visionary school have always had an irresistible fascination and the spread of European civilization and the introduction of the English educational system has increased rather than diminished the Oriental fondness for semi-comatose speculation in the realms of religious thought.

Witchcraft also predominates to an extraordinary extent among the ignorant classes, which means nine-tenths of the population, and the entire social life both of Hindoos and Mussulmans in the mofussel or country districts is strongly impregnated with the doctrines of devil worship and belief in witches and witchlore and all the superstitions which surround the recognized profession of the black art. Necromancers and adepts in divination are numerous, and their persons are held as sacred and their supernatural powers are acknowledged by the people as if they were recognized teachers of the religion of Brahma or Mollaho expounding the laws of the Koran.—*Cor. San Francisco Examiner.*

A Self-Made Man.

Clerk—So you are a self-made man?

Employer—Yes, sir; whatever I am to-day I owe entirely to myself.

Clerk—Well—er—um! I suppose that—er—

Employer—Well, sir; what do you suppose?

Clerk—I suppose that—er—at times you must feel the responsibility.—*Puck.*

Different Remedies.

A lady whose husband had a severe cold recommended flaxseed lemonade.

"Huh!" he said, irascibly. "A man can't have a cold without everybody suggesting some fool remedy. I'll send for a doctor."

So the doctor came, charged the sick man two dollars for his visit, and advised flaxseed lemonade.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The exports of leaf-tobacco from the United States in the first eight months of the current calendar year amount to 152,454,573 pounds, valued at $12,186,860, against 194,060,498 pounds in the corresponding period of 1886, valued at $18,224,476. The average export price of 1887 was 7.8 cents a pound, and that of the same eight months of 1886 was 9.3 cents a pound. In the last series of ten fiscal years the export prices were none as low as in the calendar year 1887, so far as it has gone, except 1879 and 1880, a decline of 15 cents being shown as compared with that period of 1886.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The word knowledge strictly employed implies three things, viz., truth, proof and conviction.—Whately.

Fifteen young Moors from Morocco have gone to Italy to study in the military colleges.

BILL NYE IN WASHINGTON.

His Financial Embarrassments Briefly Touched Upon in a Personal Letter.

[Personal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ALONG TOWARDS MORNING, 1887.

Cashier World Office, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me so soon, as I did not promise when I left New York that I would write you at all while here. But I now take pen in hand to say that the senate and house of representatives are having a good deal of fun with me, and hope you are enjoying the same great blessing. You will wonder at first why I send in my expense account before I send anything for the paper, but I will explain that to you when I get back. At first I thought I would not bother with the expense account till I got to your office, but I can now see that it is going to worry me to get there unless I hear from you favorably by return mail.

When I came here I fell into the mad whirl of society, and attracted a good deal of attention by my cultivated ways and Jeffersonian method of sleeping with a different member of congress every night.

Congressmen and their wives are daily landing at the great national Castle Garden and looking wildly around for the place where they are told they will get their mileage. On every hand all is hurry and excitement. Bills are being introduced, acquaintances renewed and punch bowls are beginning to wear a preoccupied air.

I have been mingling with society ever since I came here, and that is one reason I have written very little for publication and did not send what I did write.

Yesterday afternoon my money gave out at 3:20, and since that my mind has been clearer and society has made fewer demands on me. At first I thought I would obtain employment at the treasury department as exchange editor in the greenback room. Then I remembered that I would get very faint before I could go through a competitive examination, and, in the mean time, I might lose social cast by wearing my person on the outside of my clothes. So I have resolved to write you a chatty letter about Washington, assuring you that I am well and asking you to kindly consider the inclosed tabulated bill of expenses, as I need the money to buy Christmas presents and get home with.

My idea was that board and lodgings would be the main items of expense, but I struck a low priced place where, by clubbing together with some plain gentlemen from a distance who have been waiting here three years for political recognition, and who do not feel like surrounding themselves with a hotel, we get a plain room with six beds in it. The room overlooks the District of Columbia, and the first man in has the choice of beds, with the privilege of inviting friends to a limited number. We lunch plainly in the lower part of the building in a standing position, without restraint or finger bowls. So board is not the principal item of expense, though of course I do not wish to put up at a place where I will be a disgrace to the paper.

I wish that you would, when you send my check, write me frankly whether you think I had better remain here during the entire session or not. I like the place first rate, but my duties keep me up nights till a late hour, and I cannot sleep during the day, because my room mates annoy me by doing their washing and ironing over an oil stove.

I know by what several friends have said to me that congress would like to have me stay here all winter, but I want to do what is best for the paper.

I saw Mr. Cleveland briefly last evening at his home, but he was surrounded by a crowd of fawning sycophants, so I did not get a chance to speak to him as I would like to, and don't know as he would have advanced the amount to me anyway. He is very firm and stubborn, I judged, and would yield very little indeed, especially to

Yours truly, BILL NYE.

Exhibit A.

The following bill looks large in the aggregate, but when you come to examine each item by itself there is really nothing startling

"WE LUNCH PLAINLY."

about it, and when you remember that I have been here now four days, and that this is the first bill I have sent in to the office during that time, I know you will not consider it out of the way, especially as you are interested in seeing me make a good paper of The World, no matter what the expense is.

We are having good open winter weather, and stock is looking well so far.

I fear you will regard the item for embalming as exorbitant, and it is so, but I was compelled to pay that price, as the man had to be shipped a long distance, and I did not want to shock his friends too much when he met them at the depot.

To rent of dress suit for the purpose of seeing life in Washington in the interest of the paper	$4.50
To charges for dispersing turtle soup from lap of same	1.00
To getting fur collar put on overcoat, in interest of paper	2.00
To amount loaned a gentleman who had lived in Washington a long time and could make me a social pet (I will return same to you in case he pays it before I come back)	5.00
To lodgings two nights at 25 cents	50
Six meals at 15 cents	90
Pen and ink	20
Postage on this letter	08
Bronchial troches, in interest of paper	20
Car fare	60
Laundry work done in interest of paper	30
Carriage hire in getting from humble home of a senator to my own voluminptuous lodgings	2.00
To expenses of embalming a man who came to me and wanted me to use my influence in changing policy of the paper	180.00
To fine paid for assault and battery in and upon a gentleman who said he wanted my influence, but really was already under other influence, and who stepped on my stomach twice without offering to apologize	10.00
Paid janitor of jail next morning	1.00
Paid for breaking window of my cell	50
Paid damage for writing humorous poetry on wall of cell so that it could not be erased	2.00
Total	$226.78

I will probably remain here until I hear from you favorably. I have met several members of congress for whom I have voted at various times, off and on, but they were cold and haughty in their intercourse with me. I have been invited to sit on the floor of the house until I get some other place to stay, but I hate to ride a free horse to death.

—New York World. B. N.

WATCH-CASE SOUVENIRS.

A Jeweler's Mistake Results in Serious Domestic Trouble.

In four out of every five watches brought us to be regulated, repaired or cleaned we find some token. Sometimes it is a bit of ribbon or a lock of hair or a rose petel. But oftener it's a four-leaf clover. The four-leaf clover is a love token always. It is by the maiden fair given to her lover, who tenderly stows it away in the back of his watch-case and forgets all about it. When his watch goes wrong he takes it to a jeweler and doesn't think of the relic it contains. It is difficult always to keep these things straight, and once in a while we mix them up.

One fellow came in a short time ago and registered a kick. He took out of his watch a tiny bit of blond hair, tied with a piece of pink ribbon, and told me in good round terms that it had got him into trouble. "I brought my watch here a couple of weeks ago to be regulated, and forgot to take out a four-leaved clover I had in the back of it. I didn't think any thing more about it until last night, when my girl looked in the back case to see if the clover was still there. When she found this lock of blond hair she fixed me with a cold, glittering glance and offered me back my ring. I put in the next hour trying to explain that I didn't know any thing about the infernal blond hair, and I didn't meet with flattering success. Now, if you don't hunt up that clover I'll make more trouble in your old store than a deputy sheriff. And you've got to give me a written statement that you put this blond hair in my watch, or I'll prosecute you for malicious mischief. You hear me?"

Well, I foresaw trouble in the air, but took the yellow hair and pink ribbon and laid it away, and in a day or two a middle-aged man came in with wrath all over his face. "What in thunder do you mean by disrupting a man's family peace?" he began as he pulled out his watch and took a four-leaf clover out of the back case. "Do you want to break up a loving household and get me into the divorce court? I left my watch here with a lock of my wife's hair in it, and last night she found this measly four-leaf clover in place of it. I've carried that bit of hair ever since we were engaged, and if I don't get it back you had better move to some other town. What d'ye mean, any way? I never picked a four-leaf clover in my life, nor did my wife, either. I wouldn't go through the row I had last night again for your whole store. Now, you hustle and get me back my own keepsake."

I produced it and explained how it occurred, and his brow cleared. "Now I think of it," he said, as he started to go, "just you write me a letter and tell how this happened, and sign it and seal it for all you're worth. Women never believe a man unless he lies to 'em, and I want something to save me further trouble." I did so, and he departed with his mind at rest.

The other young man came in in a day or two and said he desired to make his regular Thursday evening call, and wanted his four-leaf clover and the accompanying affidavit. He got them both.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

ATTACKED BY MONKEYS.

A Company of Men Chased by a Pack of Enraged Apes.

It must have been a comical sight, a company of men chased by a pack of monkeys, but this is the story as told by Captain Lawson in his "Wanderings in New Guinea." According to his account the monkeys were the aggressors, but one would like to hear their side of the question before passing judgment.

"Whilst marching under some wallah-trees, we were maliciously attacked by a large troop of monkeys, who pecked us with the wallah-nuts, and uttered wild screams of delight when they observed that their sudden assault had been successful. A regular volley of the hard missiles fell about our heads and shoulders with such force that, being unexpected, we were smitten with dismay, and scrambled out of the way in a very undignified manner. Upon recovering myself I laughed heartily at the ridiculous figure we had cut, on which one old fellow, who seemed to be the leader of the troop, ran out on a branch that hung over my head, and deliberately spat at me with all the gravity of a human being, a trick that I had never know a monkey to perform.

"Stepping back a few paces to get a better aim at him I raised my rifle and fired. He appeared to be killed instantly, but sat immovable for several seconds before his body lost its balance and fell. The hubbub that then set in amongst his companions was fearful. They howled at the top of their voices, and seemed to become half mad with rage. They began again to pelt us with the nuts, and though we shot several of their number, they refused to desist, but followed us on our march, leaping from tree to tree with great agility.

"At last we were glad to break into a run in order to escape their persecutions, but this move was unsuccessful, for the monkeys were quite as nimble as we were. So we were compeled to submit to the nuisance for fully three hours, during which time I received so many blows upon head, back and shoulders that I became quite sore, and my light helmet was battered into a highly disreputable shape. At length, much to our gratification, our foes tired themselves out, and gave up the pursuit; but while we remained in sight, they continued to shake their fists with many grimaces most expressive of defiance and a desire for revenge."—*Youth's Companion.*

RAISING GERMAN CARP.

Directions Condensed from a Circular Issued by the Fish Commission.

German carp were first introduced into the United States about 1877, and large carp ponds for their culture were built in Washington. The United States Fish Commission superintend the process of raising the fish and sending out the fish and eggs to those persons who wish to engage in fish culture. Between 1879 and 1883 over 30,000 ponds were stocked in various parts of the country with this fish, and probably as many more have been supplied since 1883. Shipments have also been made to Central and South America. Though not of as delicate flavor as some other fish, carp are regarded as excellent fish for food, and are especially valuable because they grow very rapidly, can be easily cared for and are cheaply fed, and are very prolific. Carp prefer stagnant or sluggish waters, with a loamy muddy bottom and deep places abounding in vegetation. They live upon vegetable food, worms and insect larvæ, and indeed will eat almost any thing offered to them. They hibernate in temperate climates from October to April. During this time they do not care for food. As soon as the spawning season begins, which is when the warm weather has set in, the fish should be regularly and abundantly fed. The fish will continue to spawn for two months or longer, and the deposit of eggs averages about 100,000 for each pound of the weight of the fish. The eggs hatch very quickly if the water is warm. In a temperature of ninety degrees they hatch in forty-eight hours after being spawned. The rate of growth by the young carp depends upon the average temperature of the water, the nature of the bottom of the pond, the amount of food and the extent of water area. The average weight of a three-year-old carp is three pounds, though this may be greatly increased by favorable conditions.

In making a pond for the culture of carp the first essential is to provide for a good supply of water at all seasons. The bottom of the pond should consist of clayey loam intermingled with marl or vegetable loam. The depth of the pond need not exceed three feet in the center, and for some seventy feet from the shore, all around, it should not exceed one foot. The area intended for breeding must be even shallower than this. Near the center of the pond there should be a deep cavity, fully two feet below the level of the bottom of the pond and varying in size according to the number of fish in the pond. This is to serve as a retreat for the fish from excessive heat and cold. The pond must be so made that it can be perfectly drained and near the outlet there must be another excavation in the bottom about a foot deeper than the rest of the pond to receive the fish when the water is drawn off through the outlet pipe, and this cavity should have a plank flooring and be kept free from mud. A main ditch through the pond should lead into the outlet pipe, with intersecting ditches leading into it from all parts of the pond. The inlet pipe, to let water into the pond, should come from the side, and both inlet and outlet pipes should be provided with a series of screens to prevent the escape of the carp and the intrusion of other fishes, not to speak of water animals, otters, muskrats, minks, water snakes, etc., that prey upon the carp. So important is it to keep away these enemies that all knolls and islands should be removed from the pond, as these serve as lodging-places for all sorts of dangerous creatures. The snapping turtle is one of the worst, and an experienced fish culturist says that the only way to keep this pest out is to surround the ponds with tight board fences, three to four feet high, and imbedded in the ground from four to six inches. Outside foes must be killed by shooting and trapping, and those that get into the pond must be reached by draining the water off at intervals.

In stocking a hatching-pond six females and four males should be allowed to each acre of water. Regular carp-culture requires three ponds—a hatching pond, a breeding pond and culture pond. The hatching-pond need not be as large as the breeding-pond, and its depth should not be greater than eighteen inches. Water, grass and aquatic plants should grow in it plentifully, for the eggs of the fish to adhere to. At the close of the spawning season the breeding fishes should be removed. The young fry that hatch should be allowed to remain there a year, and then be transfered to the breeding-pond. This pond should be larger and somewhat deeper than the hatching pond, it should have a good growth of grass and a number of deep holes for the fish to retire to when alarmed. When the young fish are transferred to this pond, about March or April, 800 carp may be allowed to the acre. After remaining one year in the breeding-pond the fish should be transferred to the culture-pond, 400 to 500 being here allowed to the acre. In feeding the carp distribute the food in different places near the banks and change the feeding-place frequently. Do not give them much food at one time. The best times to put in food are early in the morning or at night. Never put into the pond more food than the fish will consume, as what is left will putrify and cause sickness among the fish.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The Bronson library of Waterbury, Conn., has received a fifty dollar bank note on the once noted Eagle bank of New Haven. It has no intrinsic value, but would bring much more than it represents from collectors. The celebrated failure of the Eagle bank is still remembered by the older residents of New Haven.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

OUR CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Which It Is Hoped Any Injustice May be Corrected.

To Our Readers:

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a *permanent conviction* in the public mind. Nine years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly *increasing*. Five years ago we stated that a *marked check* had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders *did not increase* over the previous years: other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim *credit for checking* these ravages.

Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years *all careful life insurance* companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to-day *millions of dollars in risks are refused*, because chemical examination discovers *unsuspected* diseases of the kidneys.

"Nine years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over *half* the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was *not the cause* of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the *original* cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yea, nearly *panic stricken*, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to *justify the claims that they have made*, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all others failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australia, and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many *different* cases because it, and it *alone*, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a wide spread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it *cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable*, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our *claims*, and to their *public and universal verification* with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing, we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

Thirty engineers who were discharged from the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company's employ because of their connection with the strike which recently took place on that road, have been engaged to take the places of some of the strikers on the Reading Railroad.

During 1887 there were granted in New York city 4,374 permits for new buildings, to cost $67,068,020. This is an increase on 1886 of 279 buildings, and on the total cost of $9,719,287. There are now in New York city about 116,200 buildings altogether.

Martin Sorenson of Knox county, Neb., stepped into an air-hole while crossing the Missouri at Yankton, the other day, but continued his way home without drying his boot. It is now told that when he got home his leg was frozen up to his knee and amputation was found necessary.

SHE MARRIES LATE.

One of the Characteristics of the Boston Girl and the Reasons for It.

The Boston society girl, as a rule, does not marry young. In this hyperborean climate the emale of our species blossoms late. At twenty she is simply a bud, and she does not fairly bloom until she is three or four years older. In cold countries women, like vegetable growths, develop slowly. Here it is winter eight months in the year, and there is small chance for any thing to sprout. At sweet sixteen the sprightly maiden of our modern Athens is in pinafores. At nineteen she is still in short dresses going to school; for this is the English style, you know, and whatever is British "goes" in this town. If she is a younger sister her servitude in the nursery is well nigh hopeless. But even after she has emerged from the chrysalis of immaturity into the condition of the fashionable butterfly her education is indefinitely continued. In the intervals of social dissipation she is obliged to attend all sorts of lectures on the most abstruse subjects. She pursues eccentric courses of reading, and acquires an intimate knowledge of strange religions and out-of-the-way philosophies. In classes with others of her sex she occupies her time in cultivating the arts and sciences. Thus she is able to attain a degree of mental superiority which renders it possible for her to look down with immeasurable contempt upon her fellow creatures in pantaloons. In case she does not marry, this scorn of the inferior masculine gender is likely to be steadily and progressively aggravated with advancing years.

I have observed with pain that Boston women generally seem to consider it quite the thing to look down upon the men. It is very hard. I really can not imagine why it is. But they do. It appears to be the fashion here to regard the male animal of the genus homo as rather a necessary evil than otherwise. As a producer of money he is useful, but in all else not particularly desirable. If available as a partner in marriage he receives the attention due to such a rarity; but once disposed of matrimonially he lapses into the forlorn condition of other benedicts, who pass their time, when not engaged in business, lounging at the clubs, while their wives are busy forwarding the work of societies for the advancement of human knowledge in various branches. I was talking the other day with a fair acquaintance of mine about the recently announced engagement of a girl we both knew. "What sort of a fellow is the prospective husband?" I asked.

"Oh, harmless," was the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders which was evidently intended to express a conviction that a non-interfering disposition was the best thing to be expected in a man.

At any rate, this is the view entertained by the typical young woman of our enlightened metropolis. She marries late, if at all, because the young men—originally too few in number to supply the market—must struggle long and hard in this overcrowded community before they find themselves in a position to support a family. I would strongly advise the Boston girl to "go West" and seek a refuge from old-maidenhood in far Dakota or Montana, where any thing in petticoats is at a premium.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

YOUNG WOMEN WORKERS.

Trials to Which They Are Exposed in New York Stores and Offices.

There has been created in New York City a class of young ladies who work for a living as telegraphers, typewriters, secretaries and other intellectual occupations. Of course several scandals have become notorious among them, careless tongues wag recklessly, but as a rule they are just about the nicest, loveliest girls in town. A philanthropic matron of millions said to me: "Half the stories these girls tell are of the tests their characters are put to, and the approaches they forever must guard against. One young lady I know of secured a place as secretary to a lawyer on one day, and the next day he flung his arms around her and kissed her. Another had to carry manuscript to an office every now and then, and one day the white-haired head of the place vowed he loved her. He said he was unhappily married, but he hoped that would provoked her sympathy and not her dislike. An employe of the customs service, not so far from here as to be out of this State, was sent to search a suspected woman smuggler, and when she undertook her task the smuggler proved to be a man—a very keen-witted practical humorist. One concern in town, which employs hundreds of girls, put detectives on the side-walk to prevent them from being insulted out of doors by persons waiting for them to come out. The detectives would be more useful inside the building. But the subject makes me wax warm as I ponder over it, and the things which I know about woman's work beside man pour in on my intellect like a young Niagara. You would also be indignant could you know the sum of torture girls put up with to keep floorwalkers and superintendents from falsely reporting them and getting them dischargod, the armor they have to wear to keep employers in their places, the things they have to hear and see in silence, knowing that there is no redress but to throw up their livings."—*N. Y. Cor. Albany Journal.*

—A Texas paper thinks the morals and manners of Galveston are improving, since the Sunday law has been enforced for several weeks and a soap factory is to be started in the city.

A Ripe Chestnut.

Our youngest editor of The Fireside is original if the rest are not. Some time ago a tooth becoming loose he was taken to a dentist who picked it out, and yesterday the young Ed. came running to his mother with "O mama! see! I got another ripe tooth!"—Minneapolis Fireside.

An Original Theory.

A little 4-year-old boy was standing at the window watching the rain, which, much to his disgust, kept him in the house. Turning to his mother, with puckered brows, he said: "I guess God took a drink and forgot to turn the water off.—New York World.

—Popular faith is being nailed to hypnotism in France, where all kinds of ailments and peculiarities are now being treated by the mesmerists. The cure of drunkenness has been attempted by what is called "suggestion," the patient, while "under control," being ordered to abstain from all intoxicants, and success is said to have been achieved.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

GOT THEIR MONEY.

Mention was made in a recent issue of the *Times* of the fact that Jim Baker and Sam McArthur had drawn $15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. Last Thursday the money was received through the Missoula National Bank, and turned over to the lucky holders of the ticket. The boys did not know but that there might be a mistake somewhere, and were naturally restless until the money came and was placed to their credit in the bank. The Louisiana State Lottery has stood the test of years, and is just as solid and reliable as any concern in the country. We believe the drawings are absolutely fair and that the lottery is conducted as honestly and equitably as any other business. We are informed that three or four other minor prizes were secured by Missoula parties at the last drawing. Another tenth of the capital prize of $150,000 was drawn by William Poad of the town of Anaconda, in the adjoining county of Deer Lodge, and was collected through the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska.

Messrs. Baker and McArthur have secured a snug little sum, and by carefully investing their stake, they should be able to keep the wolf from the door during the balance of their lives.—*Missoula* (Mont.) *Times*, Dec. 7th.

FIVE THOUSAND AND FIVE DOLLARS DRAWN.

David C. Meacon is the lucky man that held one-tenth of ticket No. 69,368 which drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000, from the monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, November 8th. Mr. Meacon also held two other tickets, one of which drew $5.00, the other a blank. He also informs us that it was his first venture. This comes as a God-send to Mr. Meacon as he was depending on his daily labor to support his family. His former residence was in Pittsburg. The night before he was to ship his household goods to this place a fire occurred and burned everything, leaving him without anything. He is a worthy and exemplary man and many friends here rejoice at his good luck.—*Elwood* (Ind.) *Free Press*, Dec. 9.

Women are steadily forcing their way in the industrial world. The South Brooklyn Ferry Company has substituted women for men as collectors on both sides of the river. They work ten hours a day and receive a salary of $60 per month. They have not only proved themselves as efficient as men, but more honest.

Big Lake, near Osceola, Ark., usually forty miles long and eleven wide, has shrunk, in consequence of the protracted drought last year, to dimensions of less than two miles, and the water is so shallow that men wade in and kill the fish, which are very numerous, by means of clubs.

Nearly six shousand dollars have been guaranteed by the citizens of Sacramento for the purpose of erecting a building near the depot, on the ground donated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in which to maintain a permanent exhibit of products of the soil of that locality.

The Salinas *Index* as a holiday number issued the largest and finest paper ever published in Monterey county. It contains eight eight-column pages of descriptive historical matter, pertaining to Monterey county; not a jumble of guesswork, but a carefully-collected mass of information whose value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Ex-Senator Hill, better known as "Old Hill," from having acquired that title in some trouble with Indians in Idaho, of which he was the hero, is the publisher of the *Index*, and he never does things by halves.

Since the last report one case of small-pox has broken out at Sierra City, making sixteen in all. Two cases are in severe form and one may prove fatal. Two gamblers who left Sierra City a couple of weeks ago have been taken down at North Bloomfield. All outgoing mail has been stopped and business is almost entirely suspended.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Arcola Man—What is your opinion of Anarchy? Second Arcola Man—It's just the thing. I'm a base-ball player, and rub myself with it every night to take out the soreness.

READ THE DEATH ROLL

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that effect the kidney or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

The man who is slow to express an opinion might just as well send it by freight.

GET RID OF THAT BAD TASTE.

When you wake up in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, with your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was all caused by what you ate the night before. Of course everybody does that and everybody "swears off" from again eating such food. The trouble is that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and note the sudden and wonderful change in your system.

A ton of diamonds is worth $30,000,000. Don't let the dealers come the 1,800-pound dodge on you.

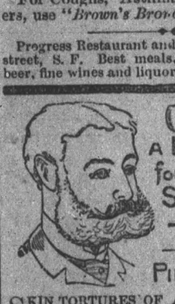
YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE

in pernicious practices pursued in solitude, is a most startling cause of nervous and general debility, lack of self-confidence and will-power, impaired memory, despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Midnight—Young Bore—Oh, darling Miss Ada—I'd do anything for you. Miss Ada—Really? Well, go home.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. JOS. STRAUB, Prop.



Cuticura
A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
Skin and Blood
Disease
from
PIMPLES to SCROFULA.

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifyer, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

A superior remedy for **Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.**

Sold by all Druggists for 50 Cents.

J. R. GATES & CO.,
417 Sansome St. San Francisco.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN Woman or Child Suffering from **CATARRH.**

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

Not a Liquid or Snuff. A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

DR. McNULTY.

This eminent Specialist still continues to treat with the same success as of old all Special, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of both sexes. Send for the "Ladies' Guide to Health," and his book on "Special Diseases," which are free. Call upon or address P. ROSCOE McNULTY, M. D., 11 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

BEST TREE WASH.

GREENBANK 98% **Powdered Caustic Soda** (tests 99 3-10 %), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc, for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufac'er's Agents, 3 Calif'nia & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

STEINWAY. **KRANICH, PEASE & BACH.** Gabler, Romish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL, CIVIL, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Surveying Architecture, Drawing and Assaying. BANCROFT BUILDING.
723 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Send for circular.
A. VANDER NAILLEN, President.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St., S. F., Cal.
Shorthand, Type-writing, Penmanship, Book-keeping and Telegraphy all for $75.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS
Of the Union and Confederate Armies, Unhesitatingly Endorse the
PANORAMA OF MISSIONARY RIDGE
Corner of Market and Tenth Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
As a Realistic Picture of the Battle.

S. F. N. U. Series. No. 291.

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. In a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles." —W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

He (ardently)—I'd give a thousand millions to win your love, Adelaide. She—Cash?

THE BILIOUS,

dyspeptic, constipated, should address with 10 cents in stamps for treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Guatemalan revolution has been ended by the capture of the man.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

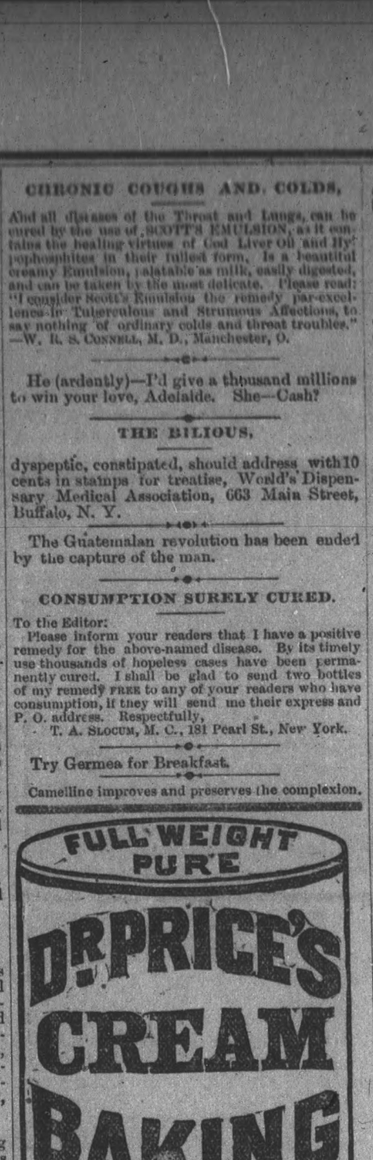
To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CALIFORNIA
Furniture Co.,
220, 222, 224, 226 Bush St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.,

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.
Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery.
Hotel Furniture a Specialty.
N. P. COLE & CO.

KNABE! The best PIANO on earth! Haines Bro.'s PIANO! PATTI'S preference.
Musical Department A. L. Bancroft & Co., Removed to 132 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE
FERRY'S SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced **SEED ANNUAL** For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower **SEEDS** should send for it. Address
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 6 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

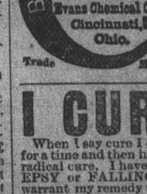
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.**

HATCH CHICKENS!
—WITH THE—
PETALUMA INCUBATOR



The Most Successful Machine Made.
3 Gold Medals, 1 Silver Medal, and 16 First Premiums.
Hatches all kinds of Eggs. Made in All Sizes.
Write us for Large Illustrated Circular Free, describing Incubators, Brooders, Houses, How to raise Chickens, etc.
Address, PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., *Petaluma, Cal.*

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
Chichester Chemical Co.,
2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chiches ter's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

ST. JACOBS OIL.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Relief.—In any climate at any season one or two applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieves; often cures permanently. This is the average experience in ten years.

Cures.—The contents of a bottle have cured thousands of extreme chronic cases. Used according to directions there is a cure in every bottle.

The Testimony.—Thousands of testimonials substantiate the above statements in the cure of all kinds of painful ailments.

The Proof.—To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows; *That from date of healing to date of response every cure has remained permanent without recurrence of pain.*

Its Supremacy.—The twenty million bottles sold can be justly rated as so many cures; in almost every case a permanent cure. Its price is the surety of every bottle being the same, every bottle being a cure and the poor are protected.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

WESTCOTT BROS. SEEDS
Hardy Northern Grown
From Minneapolis, Minnesota, are the best, because they are earlier and the most productive. Take no other until you try them. For sale by all leading dealers on the coast throughout the country. Trade supplied by
WESTCOTT BROTHERS,
Seed Merchants, **405** and **408** Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Plenty of Money

Can be made and saved during the year 1888, if you buy all your supplies from a Cash House for ready money. We want to help make this a prosperous year for everybody, and shall leave nothing undone to accomplish it. Dealers and large buyers everywhere are finding out that credit don't pay. We intend to sell $1,000,000 during the present year, and know that it will not only take plenty of hard work to accomplish it, but that we must supply our present patrons, and all who become so, with goods at the very lowest prices. We intend to offer only the best quality for table use, and our immense purchases will enable us to compete, even in price, with the cheaper grades sold elsewhere. If it is not to your interest to give us your patronage we cannot expect you to do it; and if you find it to be to your advantage, please kindly remember when making up orders to send them to **Smith's Cash Store,** 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

YOUR CATARRH Can be Cured.
—THE—
Carbolic Smoke BALL
Is INFALLIBLE!
Ask Your Druggist For It!

ASTHMA
Relieved in Five Minutes.
HAY FEVER.
Cure Guaranteed if Taken in Time
BRONCHITIS,
Cure Warranted.
DEAFNESS
Cured in Three to Six Months.
Diphtheria, Croup, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat
SPEEDILY CURED.
Invaluable Remedy!
Patented April, 1886.
Price of Treatment, $3.00; (Smoke Ball, $2.00; Debellator, for Internal Use, $1.00.)
CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO.
652 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Beware of Hurtful Imitations.

E. J. BOWEN'S SEEDS.
Alfalfa, Onion Sets, Grass, Clover, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. By far the largest and most complete stock on the Pacific Coast.
Large illustrated, descriptive and priced Catalogue mailed, free, to all applicants.
E. J. BOWEN
815 and 817 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.,
Or, 65 Front St., Portland, Or.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC GOODS.
"The Pall Mall Electric Association."
Electric Belts. Regular standard, full power; $3 each.
Electric Hair Brush. No. 1; $1 each.
Electric Hair Brush. No. 3; $2 each.
Electric Hair Brush. No. 5; $3 each.
Electric Tooth Brush. 50c each.
Electric Hair Curler 50c each.
Electric Insoles. 50c per pair.
Sent, postage paid, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to dealers and agents.
JOHN S. EWEN (Sole Agent for California), 123 California Street, Room 35, San Francisco.

NO VACATIONS.
PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO
LIFE SCHOLARSHIP, $75.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PIANOS. 1st Premiums. 25,000 in use, 20 years Established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL PIANO CO. Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.
For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

REWARD!
$1000 Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Reserve, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists San Francisco, Agents.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

HOME NEWS.

— How is your lawn?

— Have you arranged for your trees yet?

— Miss Mamie Mullen from National City is a Carlsbad visitor this week.

— J. L. Cramer is building a large business house on his lots on 2nd street. Let the good work go on.

— The Leap year ball at the Palma hotel last Wednesday night was a grand success. Verily the ladies know how to get up an evening of mirth.

— Hereafter the hour of meeting of the literary society will be 7.30 P. M. sharp every Thursday at the school house. Paste this in your hat.

— Geo. Lehman started for home last Monday morning. He expects to remove his family and possessions to Carlsbad early in the spring. We need just such wide-awake thorough business men in our city and we hope his return may be early—when the flowers bloom in the spring &c.

— The Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company will receive early next month two carloads of choice semi-tropical trees and plants to be used in beautifying the prettiest little city on the Pacific Coast. Every citizen should fall in line and work with a zeal.

— Keep up your stock. The plan of allowing stock to run at large during nights is a nuisance and a positive damage to Carlsbad and should be stopped at once. There are dozens of gardens and lawns and hundreds of rare trees and plants unprotected from the tread of stock that must not be molested. Owners of stock should see that the same is perfectly secured thus avoiding trouble, expense and great deal annoyance to all concerned.

— It is said that the comparative volume of mail matter received and discharged from a post office is a good indication of the growth of the locality. Yesterday morning it required two mailsacks to accommodate the outmail of our post office and as a rule Friday's mail is not as heavy as other days of the week. Monday and Tuesday being big mail days. Eight months ago our outmail could have been carried in the post masters vest pocket. Our inmail is increasing in same degree which is evidence that we are not standing still by any means.

— The proprietors of the nursery located near Oceanside have leased of J. Mull adjoining town for a term of years five acres of ground for a nursery. Whether this firm will remove their present stock or start an additional nursery is not yet known. But we do know that there is not a point on the whole coast where nursery stock flourishes so well and is so protected as right here, also there is now a great demand for nursery stock and this demand will be continually growing for all time as the property owners as well as the town company are determined to make Carlsbad the garden spot of Southern California regardless the expense. Trees and plants can be grown here with so little trouble that everyone is getting ready for the work and we anticipate great results. Bring on your nursery.

— Speaking of the many substantial improvements under way we should call attention to the new church building now in course of erection on 3rd street. This building will be 28 by 50 ft. with seating capacity for 500 and will cost about $8000. The design is modern and of the most pleasing style. The ceiling will be arched tending little to the gothic while the doors and windows will be full gothic making a striking yet beautiful contrast. The interior will be laid in shades of California red wood. The beams and corner posts are to be artistically carved and decorated with natural woods. There will be a ministers study in the rear of the building and a large commodious vestibule in front. The roof is planned for slate, ornamentally laid. The tower will be 55 feet in highth, finished in keeping with the balance of the building. The structure is built by Congregationalist Church. The work is under the charge of Mr. D. J. Roberts late of Independence, Iowa, who is an expert in his department. The citizens of Carlsbad justly feel proud of this very important factor in our city's growth.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A gentleman from an Eastern State who had been stopping in our city for a week or ten days paid a visit recently to an interior town, sight seeing and investigating the various claims of coast and interior localities. He was told at once of one of the interior towns, not far distant, that Carlsbad was quite a pleasant place during the summer months but on account of the cold raw coast winds it was unbearable as a winter resort. This dispenser of misinformation further alleged that it was so disagreeable at Carlsbad at this season of the year, that many of our own people moved back to the foot hills and the few remaining, who were too poor to afford the luxury of the change were troubled with coughs, colds, sore throats, fevers and dear knows what all. For pure unmitigated lies manufactured from whole cloth the dispensers of the above statements diserve the blue ribbon.

We have never sought to build up Carlsbad at the expense of neighboring towns and at the sacrifice of truth. If Carlsbad cannot stand alone upon her merits let her fall. If the interior towns can not establish their claims what ever they may be in a laudable manner without resorting to villifying Carlsbad they must indeed hang upon a tender thread and be ever upon the alert for new material from which to bolster up their self asumed greatness. The statement that we have cold, raw, disagreeable winters is an unmitigated falsehood and the author of such assertion is presuming vast amount of ignorance upon the part of his audience.

There is not a point on the entire Pacific Coast interior towns included that enjoys a temperature more mild and more even than does Carlsbad. Even more. If the reader will visit our city during the season from May to October he will witness a city of tents erected and inhabited by people from many of the interior towns; yes, they come here during the summer to keep cool and enjoy life and they come here in the winter to avoid frosts, sleets, cold, raw winds and to gather shells on the sea shore. This is a whole year resort in truth and in fact and in asserting this we speak not a word derogatory of our inland cities because it is neither necessary nor proper.

For further evidence in support of our claim we refer the reader to the following from the RECORD UNION:

"For the benefit of the new comer it may be necessary to explain why California, on the same lines of latitude, and even in high altitudes, has a winterless climate, while the country east of the Sierra Nevadas, at all elevations, has six months winter. In the Pacific ocean, off North America, there is a great heated current that has its source in the torrid zone under the burning tropic sun, and after it has swept around the earth's great circle, it washes the whole of our coast. From these heated waters the air comes over the land and drives winter high up the mountains, and gives the valleys and lower elevations over to flowers and semi-tropical fruits. There is another and more powerful cause which gives us such exceptional climate for our latitude. Commencing at the extreme western point of the great Alaskan peninsula, 1800 miles northwest of the bay of San Francisco, a lofty and continuous range of mountains runs along the Coast, first almost east for several hundred miles and than south by east along the whole Pacific shore to Mexico. This range forms a great barrier, which deflects all the Arctic air currents to the east. It is safe to say that but for this mountain barrier even the heated river in the ocean, washing the whole length of our shore, would be ineffective in expelling winter. If the great Arctic winds coming over thousands of miles of ice and snow could sweep over the coast, there would not be an orange or lemon north of the Mexican boundary, and not even there. It is the absence of hypercorean winds and the constant presence of the tempered winds, from the heated ocean current, both together, that gives us a winterless climate, while our neighbors beyond the Sierra Nevadas are shivering through six months of winter.

— Geo. Lehman bought four choice lots on 4th street last Saturday which he expects to improve very soon.

The Fountain of Health!

The Carlsbad Mineral Water Hot Baths.

The greatest health giving treatment yet discovered.

Bath house is elegantly furnished and open to invalids at all houers of the day.

The Carlsbad Mineral water hot bathes are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

Bath house located on the terrace adjoining the well.

The Great Eastern

Dry Goods House,

Irwin & Co., Proprietors,
Oceanside, Cal.

$200 **Reward** $200

From two hundred to five hundred dollars per year will you award to your own self by trading constantly at

The great IXL at Oceanside.

Why?

We give it to you here in a nut shell:
We buy direct for cash thereby making on discounts on an average Seven per cent.
Our buyer member of this firm resides constantly in San Francisco, watching the terms of trade, thereby saving.....Twenty-five p. cent
All our flower, potatoes, groceries arrived in Carload—lots—which means half the freight, smaller lots have to pay.....Five per cent.
Grand total, all our goods cost us.....Thirty-seven p. cent. less than any other firm in this vicinity can reach it.

Remember we have no special rates, days, but we guarantee you every day in the year that we can and will sell you thirty-seven per cent cheaper than you can buy in San Diego or elsewhere.

Remember we have the largest stock and finest assortment in San Diego county.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Yours respectfully
D. Jacobs & Co.

Dealers in full lines of: Dry goods, fine clothing, finest hats, caps, boots and shoes, Hardware, grockery, groceries, wall papers, paints, oil, crushed and seed barley, wheat and barley hay, seed spuds and finest potatoes for family use.

D. D. HANKS,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter.

DECORATING AND PAPER HANGING.
—Dealer in—
Paints and Painters Supplies.

CARLSBAD, San Diego County, CALIFORNIA

New

Barber Shop.

EVERYTHING
New, Neat and Clean.
Second Street,
CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA.

I have opened up a new shop in Carlsbad, where, by keeping a neat, clean shop and by giving strict attention to business, I hope to merit a fair share of the trade.
Fine Shaving and Hair Cutting a Specialty.
Give me a call.
WM. DELLSCHAFFT.

Carlsbad

MEAT MARKET

A. B. Skelton,
Proprietor.
Second street,
Carlsbad, — California.
THE BEST OF MEATS ALWAYS ON hand. Orders taken and meat delivered. I solicit your patronage.
A. B. SKELTON.

HARRY L. TITUS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
SAN DIEGO. - CALIFORNIA.

N. Faucher's

Pioneer Store,

Carlsbad, California.

A full line of
Staple and
Fancy Groceries,
Dry Goods and
Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Glassware.
Also full line of
Builder's
Hardware.
Making it the best General Supply Store on the Coast.
Give us a call.

Carlsbad. - California.

J. D. MORROW,

Plasterer and Bricklayer.

All kinds of mason work done on short and reasonable terms.

J. A. Frazier,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
CARLSBAD,
San Diego County, - California.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN R. R. COMPANY.
Time Table in effect Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886.

Southward.		Stations.	Nordward	
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily
4 35p	6 40a	Ar. San Diego Lv.	7 30a	5 25p
11 00a	9 15p	.....Colton.....	12 40p	6 25a
10 55	9 00	San Bernardino	1 00p	6 40a
11 40	7 20	.....Riverside.....	1 40p	8 30p
8 30	6 00	..Los Angeles..	3 35p	9 15a

Two passenger trains daily between San Diego and Los Angeles. No change of cars. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on night trains. Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. For rates on freight and tickets address agents at local station or

J. N. VICTOR, Superintendent, San Bernardino.
H. B. WILKINS, G. P. and T. A., San Diego.

Col. D. H. Horne, Pres. C. I. Morrill, Vice-President. E. S. Payne, Cashier.

The Bank of Oceanside.

OCEANSIDE, SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL - - - - - $50,000.00.

A General Banking Business.

SUNNY SLOPE.

Addition to Carlsbad.

That very desirable property known as Sunny Slope, lying to the north, and joining the present town site, is now

Surveyd and offered to the Public.

Lots 50 by 100 Feet

pleasantly situated on proposed line of the Motor Railroad to Oceanside, commanding a grand panoramic view of the Old Pacific, Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands, also the Snowcapped Peak of the San Juan Mountain in the far distance, Too much cannot be said of this Lovely Valley and the now noted Mineral Springs of beautiful Carlsbad. Come at once and secure a lot at the Golden Beach Summer Resort of the Pacific Coast before prices are advanced.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. Mitchel,
Permanent Agent, Carlsbad, Cal.

LOW PRICES

will do it every time.

What?

Build up a large and paying business.

Chadbourne Furniture Company

The largest Furniture House on the PACIFIC COAST

CARRY:

Fine, Medium and Low Grade Goods of all descriptions for

Parlor,	Dining Room,
Drawing Room,	Office,
Chamber or	Hotels or
Hall.	Boats.

Give us a call and be convinced.

SAN DIEGO, California.
Corner 3d and D Streets.

FOR SALE!

150 LOTS FOR $150 Each

In Faucher's Highland Addition to CARLSBAD.

This tract consists of 167 acres and only 160 lots in this large tract are for sale at $150 each. Then a

LIMITED

number will be put on market at $200 each when prices will **again be advanced.** Terms: One third cash, one third in six months and balance in one year. A grand view of the Old Pacific, the City of Carlsbad, Oceanside and South Oceanside is obtained from every lot on the tract. My reasons for limiting the number of sales at these prices are that on this tract is the most beautiful and natural Hotel site on the coast and

I HEREBY AGREE

to have in course of erection before July 1888 a magnificent Hotel, the cost of which has not yet been ascertained, but will undoubtedly be in the neighborhood of $30,000 and be called "Highland Hotel", besides many other improvements which will greatly enhance the value of the tract.

For further particulars as to location, attractions and future see the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Co.'s ad. "A City of Pleasure" on the first page.

John A. Faucher,
Proprietor, Carlsbad, Cal.

H. H. Woolman. E. M. Brass.

BRASS & WOOLMAN,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Carlsbad, California.

City and Ranch Property Bought and Sold on Commission.

Taxes paid.—Rents collected.—Business attended to for Non-Residents.
Correspondence solicited.

RESERVED
For
HAMILTON & CO.
OCEANSIDE,
CALIFORNIA.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE